A NEW CTENOPHTHALMUS FROM FORMOSA
(Siphonaptera)

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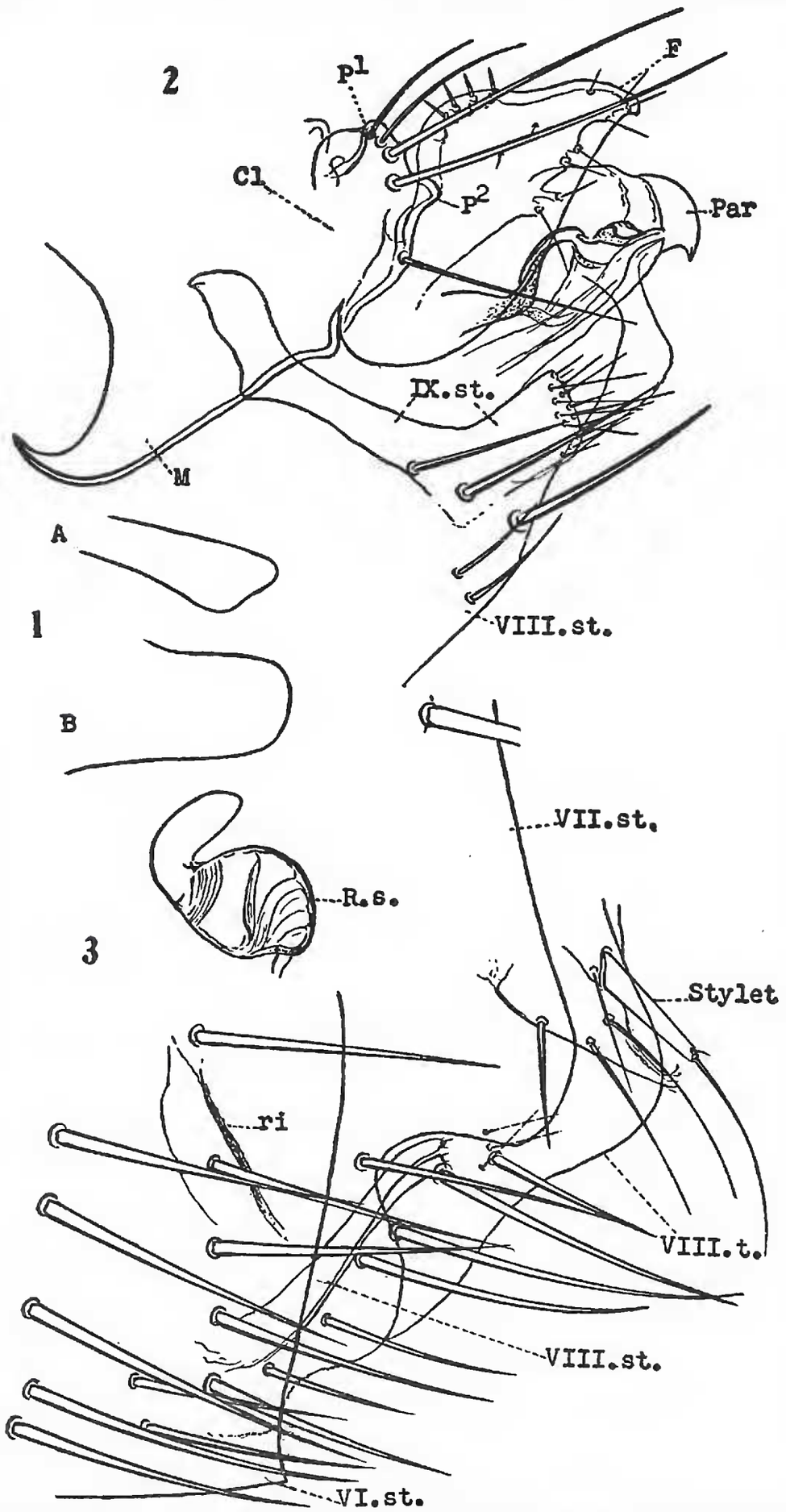
To the best of our knowledge, this is the first species of *Ctenophthalmus* to be described from Formosa (Taiwan). It was collected from *Eothenomys melanogaster* (a microtine) at Arisan, Formosa, November 12, 1936, by Ruth and Arthur Svihla. The two nearest allied species are from China, *Ctenophthalmus yunnanus* Jordan 1932 (Novitates Zoologicae, XXXVIII, p. 287, no. 11, text-fig. 46) from Yunnan, only the male known; and *Ctenophthalmus dinormus* Jordan 1932 (Novitates Zoologicae, XXXVIII, p. 288, no. 12, text-fig. 47) from Szechuan, only the female known.

Ctenophthalmus formosanus Svihla, new species

Male: Genal process (above genal comb of 3 spines) as narrow as upper spine (fig. 1, A); obliquely flattened at distal end. Proboscis not quite reaching apex of forecoxa; with a curved bristle at apex. Pronotal comb of 18 spines, the small ventral ones inclusive. Epimeron of metathorax with 5 bristles (2, 3). Bristles in row before long ones on posterior terga of abdomen reduced to 1 or 2 each side. Abdominal sterna III to VII without bristles in front of row of long ones. Stigma of segment VIII of the Y-type; no bristles above it. Segment IV of hind tarsus barely one-half longer than broad. Fourth apical bristle of clasper (Cl. fig. 2) slightly more ventral than in *yunnanus*. Ventral arm of IX st. much shorter, broader and truncate. Digitiform sclerite F broader at apex. Paramere of phallosome (Par, fig. 2) with ventral apical hook, which is not present in *yunnanus*.

Female: Genal process (fig. 1, B) twice as broad as that of male and rounded distally. Upper and median lobes of VII st. (fig. 3) much broader than in *dinormus*. Sclerotization along apical margin of VII st. absent; the curved ridge of *dinormus* represented by a longer straight ridge (ri, fig. 3). Spermatheca (R.s., fig. 3) broader, but this is probably due to its body bearing a vertical fold in the middle which means that the spermatheca is artifically shortened and incidentally broadened; apex of its tail almost pointed, rounded in *dinormus*. VIII st. very narrow. Each tergite bearing two rows of bristles as follows: I, 3 and 5; II, 4 and 5; III and IV, 4 and 6; V and VI, 3 and 6; VII, 4 and 4; sternite II, none; III, 2 and 5; IV, 1 and 6; V, 1, 5 and 1; VI, 3 and 5.



Ctenophthalmus formosanus Svihla, n. sp. Fig. 1, genal process, A, male; B, female. Fig. 2, male genital segments. Fig 3, female genital segments.

Mid-tarsal segments: ♂ 73, 65.7, 43.8, 29.2, 80.3μ; ♀ 87.6, 73, 51.1, 36.5, 73μ.

Hind-tarsal segments: ♂ 219, 146, 80.3, 31.1, 87.6μ; ♀ 226.3, 160.6, 87.6, 51.1, 102.2μ.

Length, ♂, 2 mm.; ♀, 2 mm.

Hind femur: ♂ 0.30 mm.; ♀ 0.36 mm.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN), ARISAN, Nov. 12, 1936, on *Eothenomys melanogaster*, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. No. 123.; type ♂ and paratype ♀ in author's collection, paratype ♂ in British Museum. I am very much indebted to Dr. Karl Jordan, F. R. S., for advice and help.

A NEW SPECIES OF DORYCEPHALUS
(Homoptera, Cicadellidae)

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Dorycephalus sinuatus Beamer, new species

Resembling *D. platyrhynchus* Osb. but smaller with margins of head sinuate in female and dorsal surface of vertex of male covered with fine longitudinal ridges parallel to margins. Length of male 7.5 mm., female 13 mm.

Vertex of female almost three times as long as width between eyes; male one-third longer than width between eyes. Margins of vertex slightly sinuately converging to two-thirds as wide on outer half as through eyes. Disc of vertex highly arched two-thirds its length with median carina entire length in female; male with median carina much higher throughout, and general arching much less. Elytra of male rounded at apex, covering abdomen; those of female rather pointed, exposing pygofer and two abdominal segments.

Color of female stramineous; of male smoky brown.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female slightly longer than preceding segment; posterior margin slightly excavated to a rather broad median lobe. Male valve barely visible, broadly rounded, plates broader than valve at base, abruptly narrowed on basal half to long slender points; pygofer twice as long as plates.

Holotype male, allotype female, and one pair of paratypes, OAK CREEK CANYON, ARIZONA, July 9, 1941, R. H. Beamer. One male paratype, same data, E. L. Todd.

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